UNION AND AMERICAN.

BY J. O. GRIFFITH & CO.

Daily $8; Semi-Weekly $4; Weekly $2

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1868.

National Democratic Ticket

For President of the United States.

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.,

OF MISSOURI.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE, of Weakley.
EDMUND COOPER, of Bedford.

1st District—Gen. A. A. KYLE, of Hawkins.
2d District—J. M. CLEMENTSON, of McMinn.
3d District—E. A. JAMES, of Hamilton.
4th District—A. A. STEELE, of Marshall.
5th District—FRANK P. CAHILL, of Davidson.
6th District—ELIJAH WALKER, of Hardin.
7th District—H. J. TURNER, of Lauderdale.
8th District—W. W. VAUGHAN, of Haywood.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

GEO. J. STUBBLEFIELD, Chairman.

1st District—J. P. HOLTZINGER, of Greene.
2nd " JOHN WILLIAMS, of Knox.
3rd " E. A. JAMES, of Hamilton.
4th " Jos. H. THOMPSON, of Bedford.
5th " W. M. BROWN, INA P. JONES, L. F. BEECH, A. ROBERTS, and J. T. DUNLAP, of Davidson.
6th " DORSEY B. THOMAS, of Humphreys.
7th " HORACE P. BLANTON, SR., of Henry.
8th " M. D. L. STEWART, of Shelby.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. Horace Maynard publishes a card in the Knoxville *Whig*, in which he says:

"The late resignation of Judge Milligan produced a vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, which Gov. Brownlow was not prepared permanently to fill. At his request, and to prevent a failure of the Knoxville term, I accepted a temporary commission, which I resigned as soon as the object was accomplished."

So it seems Gov. Brownlow intends to make permanent appointments to the Supreme Bench. He has not a shadow of right to do so, but what signifies that, where the Governor is a law unto himself? The Constitution provides that the qualified voters of the State shall elect the Supreme Judges, but Gov. Brownlow by his acts insists that they shall not. How long will the bar of the State submit to this usurpation? Of course the Legislature will wink at it, and if the members of the bar do not take a decided stand for the Constitution and law, we shall continue under the iron heel of the tyrant.

INDIANA FOR SEYMOUR.

The Democrats of Indiana are very sanguine of carrying that State for Seymour. Senator Hendricks writes to a friend in Washington very confidently as to the result, and the speech of Governor Seymour at Indianapolis, together with the brief speeches made at points on his route through the State, are spoken of as having exerted a very happy effect upon the people who had the good fortune to hear him. In the recent election Baker beat Hendricks only 961 votes, while the Radicals confidently expected a majority exceeding 20,000. But in the election for Congressmen the Democrats have a majority, as is shown by the returns, as follows:

Districts.	Republican.	Democrat
First	19662	18129
Second	12343	18779
Third	14960	15565
Fourth	14413	16527
Fifth	15716	14083
Sixth	16454	16582
Seventh	16235	16568
Eighth	17224	14946
Ninth	15797	14656
Tenth	16954	14228
Eleventh	15489	14258
	170949	170962
Democratic majority		13

This is the majority independent of the votes thrown out to defeat Reid in Julian's district and those thrown out in the hope of defeating Voorhees. These facts give an encouraging look to Indiana, and indicate that by proper energy the State may be carried for Seymour, by a handsome majority.

THE DUTIES OF REGISTRATION COMMISSIONERS.

Section second of the franchise act of February 25th, 1867, says:

"The said Commissioner shall keep his office at the county seat of the county; and it shall be his duty to take the proof required by this act, and to register the names of each and every qualified voter, and to issue a certificate that such voter is entitled to the privileges of the elective franchise; and he shall preserve and keep the necessary records of his office."

Under the obvious meaning of this language the Commissioner is in the active and not the passive voice. He is to register, to take proof, and to issue certificates. He is to instruct applicants in the requirements of the law, facilitate in every mode compliance with the law, and take care that it is complied with. The object of the law was to place in the hands of the officers of election in each county a list of the qualified voters. The powers conferred upon the Commissioner are extensive, and are both judicial and ministerial. The law makes him almost absolute, but requires that he shall take active steps to discharge his duty thoroughly.

A different view from this seems to have been taken by some of the Commissioners. They appear to think their only duty is to open an office, provide certain lists and blank certificates, and then assuming the attitude of challenger to every applicant, compel them to run the gauntlet of every technical and trivial objection that may be offered. It is the presumption of law that only qualified voters will apply for registration. It is the presumption of Commissioners that every man not introduced under certain auspices, is disqualified and is cognizant of the fact, and forthwith upon him is cast the *onus probandi*. He must set to work to rebut a foregone suspicion. If the poll list of a previous election is necessary to establish his claims, he is required to examine it, and after pointing out his name and identifying himself, he must verify the list to the last letter. Apparently prejudged as disqualified, a freezing indifference is manifested to the difficulties he is called to encounter, and every step of his work when presented is scrutinized for flaws. If the multiplication of obstacles at length defeats him, it seems to be a relief to the officials. There seems to be an utter obliviousness to the fact that they were put there to make a registration of voters, and to make it as full as the law will allow and that to do their duty they should extend every possible facility to the applicant. We hold that the Commissioner is appointed to register voters—all the qualified voters, and if his list does not contain all of this class who apply, he is derelict in his duty as an officer; and if he thwart, by negligence or willfulness, the registration of any qualified voter who requests it, he is responsible in damages to the party so treated. It is the business of the officer of the State to have the poll books, which are the property of the State, at hand, to have them in due form, and conveniently placed for reference as proof. If, through the fault of some official, that is impossible, the rights of the citizen should not be adjudged to be forfeited, but it is clearly the duty of the Commissioner to take parole proof and proceed to issue certificates upon identification and compliance with the other requirements of the law.

GOV. BROWNLOW ENCOURAGING MOB LAW.

Gov. Brownlow publishes a card in his paper, the Knoxville *Whig*, over his signature of "Senior Editor" in regard to the brutal assault of W. C. Nelson upon Col. John M. Fleming, editor of the Knoxville *Press and Herald*, in which he says:

"We therefore pronounce the beating Nelson gave Fleming well-timed and merited. He might have done more and still been justified in the eyes of his friends."

The reader will bear in mind that it is the Governor of Tennessee who writes thus in justification of a violation of the laws of this State; and it is noticable that the Governor intimates that Nelson would have been justified if he had taken the life of the man he had assaulted from behind with a heavy bludgeon. If Mr. Nelson may kick the law to the dogs and take the redress of his grievances, real or imaginary, into his own hands, why may not any other and every other man in the State do the same thing? If this sort of mob law is to prevail by the sanction of the Governor of the State, what use is there for Legislatures and courts? Where is the security to life in a State where the executive officer publicly approves mob-law? for the attack upon Fleming is the enforcement of mob-law in its worst form. Governor Brownlow seems to forget that there are laws to protect citizens, even against the attacks of the press where they are libellous, and there is no law which will justify even a Radical in the course Nelson adopted. This is not the first occasion that Gov. Brownlow has publicly expressed his approbation of a violation of the law by a Radical. He seems well pleased with such of his "loyal" subjects as take a bludgeon and endeavor to break the heads of his political opponents. How can we expect to have order and peace in this State while the Governor thus gives his influence and connsel in favor of mob-law?

THE DUTY OF THE COLORED MAN.

The colored voter in Tennessee may rest assured that the Democracy will maintain for him all the rights he has under the Federal government, and will assist and encourage him in learning to employ them wisely and to his advantage. The first lesson they will try to teach him is Conservatism. His freedmenship is newly acquired. A breath made him a member of the body politic—the hot breath of revolution. A breath may unmake him. The ascendancy of a party that claims as its cardinal doctrine the necessity of radical changes under the name of progress, is a standing invitation to revolutions and counter revolutions. What might be his fate in another upheaval cannot be foretold. His security for the permanency of his rights is in stable and well ordered, economic government under a fixed Constitution. Co-operation with his Conservative friends will insure him and them against the dangers of Radicalism; and we therefore urge that it is his duty to vote, and use every means of gaining the information that will enable him to vote intelligently. If the men black and white in this State, who are deeply interested in the overthrow of the reckless oligarchy whose machinations threaten ruin to every vital concern will bestir themselves, the government can be rescued and the rights of all made secure.

COLFAX—A REMINISCENCE.

Colfax, the Radical candidate for the Vice Presidency is, perhaps, the smallest specimen of a statesman now extant. He is one of those smart, sprightly fellows, having neither solid information nor real ability, but possessing, nevertheless, the faculty of successful smattering on general subjects. He has been a member of Congress for twelve or fifteen years, but has never said or done anything above mediocrity. His success in office-getting is due to a remarkable tact in smiling and shaking hands. He is now on a tour in the track of Gov. Seymour, and was posted to speak at New Albany, Ind., yesterday.

His visit to the vicinity of Louisville, has elicited from Haldeman, of the Louisville *Courier*, a rich reminiscence of the times when he and Colfax "went gipsying." This incident shows the man. The aspirations of such a shallow-pated Bohemian to the second office in the government, is an insult to the public intelligence. The *Courier* says:

Mr. Colfax is a remarkable wily shrewd and a very able (!) man. Many years ago, during the campaign in which Gen. Winfield Scott was a candidate for President, Mr. Colfax was a correspondent of the *Courier*, and we had then, for the first time, ample opportunity of ascertaining his ability. It is due to him to say that we found him to be possessed of fertility of resource unsurpassed and a versatility which we have never seen equaled. We were both laboring earnestly to secure Scott's election. Because of the influences which secured his nomination by the Whig National Convention at Baltimore, a well grounded apprehension was felt throughout the South that he was under the control of that wing of the party of which Seward was the representative, and a strong indisposition was shown by strong Whigs to support him. Things began to have an alarming look when Colfax came to the rescue. Seated in his cosy sanctum at South Bend, Indiana, (he was then editing the *Register* at that place) he became the Southern correspondent of the Louisville *Courier* and almost daily for weeks wrote a series of excellent, spicy and readable letters from almost every State and important city in the South, demonstrating beyond the possibility of a doubt Scott's soundness on the slavery question, showing that the Southern people reposed the utmost confidence in him, and giving graphic accounts of the enthusiasm which the nomination of the "hero of Lundy's Lane," etc., had evoked among the warm-hearted Southrons! Unfortunately his letters, able and adroit as they were, did not satisfy the Southerners, and failed to produce the desired impression—only two Southern States, Kentucky and Tennessee, having voted for Scott. Chagrined and disappointed at the result, his bitterness against the South was then intensified, and it has since known no cessation or modification.

It may not be hardly fair to thus "blow" on our old correspondent even at this late day, but we mention this incident to show the Democracy of Indiana the kind of man they have to deal with—if they do not know him better than we do.

MONEY AGAINST THE PEOPLE.

The great capitalists, the bondholders, the bankers, the stock-jobbers, and manufacturers are the most active supporters of the Radical candidate for President. There are of course exceptions, but the great body of these classes are the men who furnish money freely to secure the election of Gen. Grant. Why is this? Because they know that it is through the continuance of Radical rule that they are to make immense fortunes, as thousands of them have already done. These are the men who contributed the money with which the October elections were carried for the Radicals. It is stated that at least a million of dollars was contributed by New England capitalists and manufacturers to carry Pennsylvania, and doubtless an equal amount was furnished for Ohio and Indiana. In addition to the contributions from New England, the Chicago *Times* charges that Chicago bankers sent tens of thousands of dollars into Indiana to carry the late election for the Radicals in that State. These statements will give us some idea of the immense sums of money that have been contributed by the bondholding, the National Bank, and the manufacturing interests of the Northern States to carry the Presidential election. The National Bank system plays a very prominent part in this crusade of capital against labor, for a majority of the farmers and workingmen, and men of small capital in the country are acting with the Democratic party in the present political campaign. A very large proportion of these institutions in the New England and Northwestern States are in the hands of the active supporters of the Radical candidate. The National Banks have as their capital deposited with the Comptroller of the Currency, $340,000,000 in government bonds, on which they receive $20,400,000 interest in gold, while they have currency issued to them to operate in whatever channel may present itself. It is estimated that their earnings amount to from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000 in currency in addition to the $20,000,000 interest paid them by the government. This will explain to the reader why the National Bank interest is made to play so important a part in this canvass in behalf of the Radical candidate. We have said that these banks are mainly in the hands of the Radicals in the New England and Northwestern States. Here are some facts in regard to the distribution of these banks which show the political bearing they were intended to exert. In a recent speech, the Hon. A. G. Thurman, the Democratic United States Senator elect from Ohio, said:

"Of all the contrivances to give one section of the country an advantage over the other, the National Bank system is the most cunningly devised and the most effective. You know that this system was created by an act of Congress, and to make way for it, Congress taxed the State banks out of exisience. Under the State bank system, each State regulated for itself the amount of bank notes its banks should issue, regulating the amounts by the wants of its own people. By the National Bank system, the Federal government furnishes the notes to the banks organized under it, giving to each bank ninety dollars in notes for every one hundred dollars of government bonds it deposits with the Treasurer of the United States. The consequence is that the section of the country that holds the most bonds can have the most banks, and consequently the most money.

"But, as I have shown, the Eastern States hold far the greater number of the bonds; and what is the consequence? I will state it from this official report of the Comptroller of the Currency, that I hold in my hand, transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, at the opening of its session last winter. In this report is a table, with the caption—'The following table will exhibit the number of banks, with the amount of capital and circulation in each State and territory.' From this table it appears that the six New England States have an actual circulation of $104 300,629.

"The six great Northwestern States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa—have an actual circulation of $48-554,335.

"The six great cotton, tobacco and rice States of the South—North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas—have an actual circulation of two million two hundred and fifty-six thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

"The population of the six New England States, by the census of 1860, was three million one hundred and thirty-five thousand two hundred and eighty-three. Of the six Northwestern States, seven million six hundred and one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five. Of the six Southern States, four million nine hundred and forty-four thousand five hundred and seventy-two.

"These eighteen States increase in population in very different ratios, the increase in the West and South being much greater than in New England. Making a proper allowance for the increase since 1860, their present population is, in round numbers, as follows:

The six New England States	3,700,000
The six Northwestern States	10,000,000
The five Southern States	8,500,000
Total	19,000,000

"From this it appears that the National Bank circulation in the six New England States is at the rate of $29 80 for each man, woman and child. In the six Northwestern States, $4 85. In the six Southern States, forty-one cents. So the effect of the National Bank system is to give to the six New England States over six times as much money per head as it gives to the six Northwestern States, and over seventy-two times as much as it gives to the six great Southern States. Or, if you take the number of voters as the basis of comparison, you find that it gives to each New England voter $180, to each Northwestern voter about $29, and to each Southern voter less than $2 50. When you had your own bank system you regulated the amount of your bank circulation yourselves, according to your own necessities; but now, if you need more money than you have, you must borrow of New England, and all the interest you pay leaves the State, and is another drain in addition to those I have before mentioned."

Here it is shown that this great political engine, is so distributed that its effective working force is located among the rich manufacturers of the New England States. The system was devised for the men who have grown enormously rich upon the profits which they have made out of it, while the government has paid them a bonus of $20,000,000 a year in gold in the shape of interest. Were Seymour elected President they would lose that bonus, for the government would, as is its privilege, take up these bonds with an issue of greenbacks, and thus relieve the tax-payers of a very heavy burden. Here is the reason why the bankers and bondholders of New England are working with so much earnestness to secure the election of Grant. They know that in his defeat the sources of their immense profits will be swept away. The payment in greenbacks of the bonds they hold would deprive them of the millions of dollars they receive annually in gold. As remarked by the Chicago *Times*, there is not one financial policy advocated by the party in power which is not intended to perpetuate and increase the unjust privileges now enjoyed by those classes, at the expense of poor men and men with but a small capital. The wealth of these classes is counted, not by hundreds, but thousand of millions of dollars. They now have control of Congress. They rule the government, and will rule it under Grant, if he be elected. What guarantee have we that Congress will refuse any demand they may choose to make? Shall we be told that we have the guarantee which the integrity of that body gives? The most prominent Radical newspapers have alleged that the present Congress has been and can be controlled by bribery. Shall the people or the capital of the country govern?

LET THE COLORED MAN LOOK TO HIS "FRIENDS."

The colored voters of Tennessee are to decide on Tuesday next, an important question—one intimately concerning their own welfare, and the prosperity of the community in which they live. We have no words of cajolery to address them. The case has been made plain to the simplest understanding. Will they take sides with those who have made them members of the political body for the purpose of using them, or will they look to their permanent interests in the future?

The negro, no matter who made him such, is a freedman, and a franchised citizen. It is of less importance to him to inquire how he came so, than it is to know how to properly discharge his new duties. To permit himself to pass under the tutelage of a lot of men who have no other purpose but to use him; and to be taught that they are his most sincere and reliable friends, is to be ushered into his new station under the patronage of chicanery, and to receive a most pernicious first lesson in politics.

We cite them in proof the hollow-hearted friendship which the Republican party professes, to the oft-repeated asserverations of leading Republicans in the winter of 1860-61, that it was not the purpose of Mr. Lincoln to disturb slavery in the South; the proposals of members of that party on its behalf to guarantee the preservation of slavery; the action of the Republicans in the peace conference of 1861; Mr. Lincoln's inaugural on the execution of the fugitive slave law; the resolution, after the commencement of the war, unanimous on the Republican side in Congress, for maintaining the institutions of the South (slavery included) unimpaired; the ejection of Cameron from the Cabinet and the removal of Fremont for favoring emancipation; Mr. Lincoln's reply to the Chicago delegation, characterizing a proclamation of emancipation as vain as a papal bull against the comet; his letter to Greeley in August, '62, in which he said he would not free a slave, if he could save the Union without doing so; the successful efforts of the leading Republicans of Tennessee in '62, to have this State exempted from the operation of the proclamation; the fact that an amendment to the Constitution to abolish slavery, was not proposed until the last year of war; and that this amendment was subsequently ratified by every slave-holding State and to the further fact; and that the Republican party in every Northern State opposes his suffrage rights.

If he can repose confidence in the carpet-bagger after reading this record, let him do so.

A PROPOSITION TO BET—ONE MILLION THE STAKE.

The Cincinnati *Gazette's* special New York correspondence dated on Monday says:

Hembold is out to-day offering to bet one million dollars on the November elections as follows: Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars that Grant will not receive a majority of the electoral votes cast by the people; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars that Indiana and Pennsylvania will go for Seymour and Blair; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars that New York will go for Seymour, Blair and Hoffman; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars that Seymour and Blair will be elected President and Vice President.

A MEETING

OF THE NASHVILLE BLOOD HORSE Association will be held on Saturday, 31st. at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the office of Archer, Cheatham & Co. Members are urgently request ed to attend, as business of importance will be transacted.

GEO. S. KINNEY, Secretary. WM. H. JOHNSON, President.
Nashville, Oct. 27th, 1868. oct 28-4t

FOR RENT--1869

I HAVE FOR RENT DURING THE ENSUing year 1869, the following desirable property, on favorable terms:

An Elegant Garden, on the Southern border of the city, containing eight acres, with a small brick cottage on it, suitable for a residence. Possession given immediately for remainder of the year, if desired.

Adjoining the above, a splendid **Garden Spot**, with twelve to twenty-five acres of land, at the option of the renter, with a commodious frame dwelling.

A. G. MERRITT,
oct28-tf Cor. Cherry and Union sts.

Sons of Temperance.

THE GRAND DIVISION SONS OF TEMperance of the State of Tennessee will meet in Annual Session, **Wednesday Morning**, October 28, at 10 o'clock, in the Sons' Hall, Masonic Temple oct27 2t

STOLEN,

ON FRIDAY NIGHT, 23RD INST., FROM my residence 1½ miles from Nashville, on the Charlotte pike, a LIGHT BAY MARE, having three white feet, left eye out, blaze face. She left a suckling colt. She is about ten years old.

I will give $10 for her return, or for information by which I may get her.

oct27 2t* LUCY T. ROBERTSON.

L. S. MYERS. J. W. SHERWOOD.

MEYERS & SHERWOOD'S NEW SHOP,

No. 46 Church Street, below Postoffice,

Carriage, Buggy and General Repairing done promptly. Express Wagons made to order to suit any business. Blacksmith Jobbing solicited. oct27 eodlm*

A. S. COLYAR, A. S. MARKS, J. W. NEWMAN, Nashville, Winchester, Fayetteville.

Colyar, Marks & Newamn,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL PRACTICE IN PARTNERSHIP IN the various Courts of Lincoln county Tennessee. Prompt attention given to collections. Their office is in the "Miller Block," South side of the Square, Fayetteville, Tenn. oct. 27-1m.

FLOUR. FLOUR.

WE NOW HAVE ON HAND AND ARE prepared to furnish Dealers with any quantity of the

"Gold Dust" Flour,

made at J. J. McCANN'S new mill. Guaranteed to give satisfaction.

oct27 1w RHEA, SMITH & CO.

STACEY HOUSE

Church Street, Nashville, Tenn.

THIS POPULAR HOUSE HAVING BEEN thoroughly renovated and refitted, is now open for the reception of guests.

Liberal arrangements made with permanent boarders, and first-class accommodations.

y23 3m J. A. STACEY, Propr.

PLANTERS' BANK NOTES

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF THE General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, approved December 12, 1866, entitled an act "To expedite the distribution of the effects of Banks which have or may make assignments among their creditors," notice is hereby given to the holders of the notes of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee, to present them to the undersigned at the Bank in Nashville for payment between now and the first day of January, 1869, or they will be forever barred.

D. WEAVER Trustee.

y23 14twtilJan1 69.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

EDUCATION.

W. E. WRD'S SEMINARY,

THE LARGEST AND MOST THOROUGH School for young ladies.

Pupils Prepared for Teaching.

First class boarding and rooms. Children taken from five years.

Music, French and Latin instruction of the highest order.

LOCATION THE BEST IN NASHVILLE.

oct 29-1t W. E. WARD, Principal.

Large Peremptory Trade Sale

THIS MORNING by THATMAN, SHIELDS & Co., commencing at 9½ o'clock. In extent and variety this sale presents unusual attractions to merchants to assort their stocks. WE WILL SELL oct 29 1t

AUCTION SALE.

WE WILL SELL THIS (THURSDAY) morning, October 29th, 1868, commencing at 10 o'clock. A fine line of Staple and Fancy Dry goods, ready made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes and Notions.

Sale positive and terms cash.

CRUNK, DODSON & CO.,
oct 29-1t No. 53 North Market street.

CONTINUATION OF FORCED AUCTION TRADE SALE,

OWING TO THE CROWDED CONDITION at yesterday's sale, I compelled to continue the same on

Friday, October 30th '68

at 10 o'clock, A. M., when the balance of Staple and Fancy Dry goods, Notions, Clothing, etc. will be sold, together with a prime stock of

Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

Merchants would do well to be on hand.

JACOB THEIN,
Auction and Commission Merchant,
oct 29-1t 10 North College street.

MASONIC HALL!

DR. EDREHI,

A NATIVE OF TURKEY, WILL HAVE the honor of giving two of his grand Lectures about the

TURKISH COUNTRY,

ON SATURDAY and MONDAY EVENINGS, October 31st and November 2d, which will be both amusing and instructive.

Such grand Lectures have never been given in this city. The Doctor will appear before the audience, in his elegant Native Turkish Costume.

The Turkish Doctor will be pleased to give a

Donation to the Poor of Nashville.

Also, the Turkish Doctor, will give a Lecture on MEDICAL ADVICE, for the good of the public which will repay for both time and money.

Admission 50 cts. Reserved Seats 75c.

Reserved Seats can be procured at Dorman's Music Store, 81 Church street. Tickets to be had at Collier's Book Store, No. 40 Union street; James A. McClure's Music Store, 36 Union street; Paul Tavel & Hanner's Book Store, 48 Union street; Wm. Gaspble & Co's., 46 Union street, and at the door.

Doors open at 7, Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. oct 29-4t

REDUCED RATES!

Southern Pacific and Atlantic TELEGRAPH LINES.

Direct Lines to all Important Points

OFFICE SOUTHERN PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES,

No. 29, North College street,
Nashville, Tenn. Oct. 29th, '68.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NASHVILLE.—The office of this Company is now open at No. 29, North College street, Nashville, for the transmission of messages at reduced rates to all points reached by its wires.

In tendering to the citizens of Nashville another facility for the transmission of business by which not only lower rates are obtained, but greater dispatch and prompter answers secured, it should be born in mind by all who use the Telegraph as a means of communication, that only by sustaining a competing line, can a continuation of lower rates be maintained. This is so self evident that the Southern Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company confidently expect such full and steady patronage as will permanently justify the establishment of the office at Nashville and low rates.

GEO. H. THURSTON, President.
W. D. GANTRY, Manager, Nashville office.
oct 29-1t

IN BANKRUPTCY.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT ON THE 27th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of S. A. Copeland, of the county of Overton and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, at Livingston, Tennessee, before J. W. Johnson, Esq., Register.

E. R. GLASCOCK,
U. S. Marshal, Messenger.
By H. L. STUBBLEFIELD,
Deputy U. S. Marshal, Messenger.
oct29 1t

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT ON THE 27th day of October A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of David C. Saunders, in the county of Smith, and the State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, at Carthage, Tennessee, before J. W. Johnson, Esq., Register.

E. R. GLASCOCK,
U. S. Marshal, Messenger.
By H. L. STUBBLEFIELD,
oct29 1t Dep. U. S. Marshal, Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT ON THE 26th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Edward M. North, of the county of Smith and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, at Carthage, Tennessee, before J. W. Johnson, Esq., Register.

E. R. GLASCOCK,
U. S. Marshal, Messenger.
By H. L. STUBBLEFIELD,
Dep. U. S. Marshal Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 28th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of R. M. Kerby, of the county of Smith, and the State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, at Carthage, Tennessee, before J. W. Johnson, Esq., Register.

E. R. GLASCOCK,
U. S. Marshal, Messenger.
By H. L. STUBBLEFIELD,
oct29-1t Dep. U. S. Marshal, Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT ON THE 24th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Thos. Huffine, of the county of Jackson and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, at Gainsboro, Tenn., before J. W. Johnson, Esq., Register.

E. R. GLASCOCK,
U. S. Marshal, Messenger.
By H. L. STUBBLEFIELD,
oct29-1t Dep. U. S. Marshal, Messenger.

J. LUMSDEN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

HIDES

OIL,

LEATHER FINDGINS

AND

CURRIERS' TOOLS

No. 24 S. MARKET STREET, No. 24

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

sep25-tf

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Middle District of Tennessee.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES notice of his appointment as assignee in Bankruptcy of P. P. Arbuckle and W. N. Fairley, of Rutherford county, Tennessee, who have been declared bankrupts upon their own petitions. Murfreesboro, Tenn., Oct. 14, 1868.

EDWARD L. JORDAN, Assignee.
oct14 1aw3t

TO THE LADIES!

Greatly Reduced Prices

AT

E & J NORTHMAN'S

DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,

No. 20, Public Square, near College st.

WE BEG LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE TO the Ladies and buyers generally, that we have this day

Further Reduced the Prices

in all kinds of **Dry Goods**, and offer our entire stock of

FRENCH MERINOES,

Empress Cloths, Poplins, all Wool Plaids, Silk and Wool Plaids, Mohairs, Alpacas, at exceedingly low prices.

Cheap Dress Goods at 25 cents. All Wool Blankets $5 00. Cassimeres, all Wool, $1 00. to $1 75. Shaker and Opera Flannels very cheap. Our stock of

Domestic Goods,

is complete, and comprises all the best known brands of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Tickings, Checks, etc.

Persons visiting our establishment will find only first class goods, at most acceptable prices. All those who wish to purchase cheap, may give us a call and convince themselves.

E. & J. NORTHMAN,
oct 27-1w 20 Public Square.

FOR SALE LOW

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS,

10 casks Vanmeter's Celebrated Canvased Sugar Cured Hams.
300 barrels Hydraulic Cement.

RHEA, SMITH & CO.

We want to purchase 10,000 bushels Old Corn and 10,000 bushels Oats

oct15 1w RHEA, SMITH & CO.

Office General Freight Agent,

NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGA AND NASHVILLE & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAYS,

NASHVILLE, Oct. 14, 1868.

FREIGHT CONTRACTS, AT LOW RATES, will be made on shipments from Nashville

To Memphis, New Orleans & St. Louis,

ALSO

To all points on the Mississippi river, *via* Hickman.

Through rates given and Bills Lading issued only at this office.

CHAS. W. ANDERSON,
oct15 tf Gen'l Freight Agent.

Youths, Attention!

I HAVE THE NOVELEST NEW YORK styles for you.

MIKE POWERS,

Corner Public Square and Market Street.
sep30 1m

COOPER, HAILE & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

COTTON, DRIED FRUITS, PEANUTS AND PRODUCE GENERALLY,

NO. 48 VINE STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Liberal advances made upon consignments.

oct6 3m

J. A. J. ROSE,

DEALER IN

FINE AND MEDIUM

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,

FOR

Men, Boys and Youths.

HAS NOW IN STORE ALL THE LATEST styles, manufactured from the most approved

Foreign and Domestic Factories.

We cannot undertake to give the public a full detail of this **MAGNIFICENT STOCK** of Clothing, but invite their attention to the same

No. 20 Southside Public Square,

Opposite the Markethouse.

oct1 1m

Black Dress Suits for $30!

AT

MIKE POWERS',

Yellow Corner, Market and Square.

sep30 1m

R. BOYD,

AGENT FOR

Lawrence Iron Works Co.

Manufacturers of all Kinds of

BAR, BAND AND HOOP IRON,

AND

COTTON TIES.

AND DEALERS IN AXLES AND Springs, Nuts and Washers, Cast, Blister and German Steel Horse Shoes, and Horse Shoe Nails, Cut Nails, Bellows and Anvils, etc. Warehouse 115 Main street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky. aug29 w2m

NEW ALBANY, IND.,

ROLLING MILL.

J. BRAGDON & CO.,
Corner of Lower Sixth and Water streets,

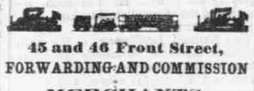
NEW ALBANY, INDIANA,

Manufacturers of all kinds of AMERICAN RAILROAD IRON, both for steam and horse roads. Re-rolling done on short notice and on as favorable terms as at any mill in the West.

IRON COTTON TIES AND BUCKLES made to order. All work warranted of a superior quality.

Cash paid for old rails, wrought and cast scrap iron. oct21 w6m

HARRISON & SON.,



45 and 46 Front Street,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

Steamboat and Railroad Agents,

BOAT STORE DEALERS.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO all the principal Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern cities by rail and waters.

R. S. HOLLINS. T. C. WRIGHT. | F. A SHEPHERD, H. V. HOOPER.

Hollins, Wright & Co.

JOBBERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES

FUR AND WOOL HATS,

No. 72 East Side Public Square,

Nashville, Tenn.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

MERCHANTS

To our **FALL AND WINTER** stock of Goods, now in store.

HOLLINS, WRIGHT & CO.
aug28 3m sp po

MASONIC

FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Hartsville, Sumner County, Tenn.

SESSIONS BEGIN

First Mondays in September and February.

T. M. PATTERSON, President.
MRS. IDA PATTERSON, Principal Music and Assistant Literary Department.
MRS. ELIZA BARKSDALE, Assistant Literary Department.

B. M. POTTS, President Board Trustees.
J. HUTCHINS, Treas'r " "
J. F. ANDREWS, Sec'y " "
oct11 tf

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

SOUTHERN TRADE!

Wall Paper, Window Shades,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform our patrons and the public generally, that in conformity with an agreement existing between ourselves and the largest Eastern Manufacturers of **Paper Hangings, Window Shades, Window Cornices, etc.**, we have established at this place the only

Mammoth Southern Depot,

for the wholesale and retail of goods in this line; and that we are offering goods TO THE TRADE precisely

At Manufacturers' Prices,

with the EXPENSES OF SHIPPING added.

OUR FALL STOCK

is very large and complete, and we invite the public to give us a trial before making purchases.

JOHN W. HILL & CO.,
No. 22 SOUTH COLLEGE STREET,
Between Church and Broad.
oct18 3m

DISSOLUTION.

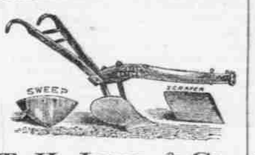
THE FIRM OF ANDERSON & GLASGOW was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the interest of James Anderson purchased by W. T. Glasgow, who is alone authorized to settle the business of the old firm.

October 24, 1868.

In retiring from the firm of Anderson & Glasgow, I take pleasure in recommending my successor to the good wishes of my friends and patrons, and solicit for him a liberal patronage from the public at large.

JAMES ANDERSON.
oct25 1w

FARMER'S FAVORITE.



T. H. Jones, & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Agricultural Implements, Improved Machinery, etc.,

PRESENT "DODGE'S PERFECT PLOW," as the best for all purposes ever offered to the public—made of the finest German Steel, of superior finish, and warranted in every respect. They also keep constantly on hand at their

Southern "Farmers' Depot,"

the best Improved Agricultural Machinery, at Manufacturers' prices, including

The Finest Steel and Cast Plows, Cotton Gins, various sizes and patterns, including the **Celebrated GULLETT STEEL BRUSH PATENT,** which adds from two